

## NUMBER 24



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1883.

**Senator J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, leaves New York Saturday for a business trip to Europe. He will be gone for about five weeks. He will have a pleasant trip and a safe return. North Carolina feels a very great loss in the future of her distinguished son and when he returns he will be appreciated by his mother state, and will be delighted to join the great state of Connecticut in sending him with higher in the government service, and placing him in a position that his great abilities and integrity of character will justify him in. We will publish Senator Hawley's speech, delivered in Connecticut on the 13th, in our next.**

## GENERAL CROOK.

The Indian question has been troubling this government for the past hundred years, and the government does not seem to be able to rid itself of the question any better now than when the border of civilization was on the banks of the Mississippi, and it never will be able to do anything successful with the question until they decide to fight the devil with fire. When the government will turn the Indian question over to the war department, and let such men as General Crook deal with them; then and not until then will the matter be properly looked after, then and not until then will the Indians learn that they must respect the law; then and not until then will they stop killing the advance guard of civilization.

General Crook has shown by his recent good work that he knows just how to teach these red men civilization and give them a hearty respect for the law. He has traveled hundreds of miles and stormed their stronghold and captured them with all of their plunder, and they very soon commenced to beg for mercy, he has returned with them to the military headquarters. Now, to turn these captured Indians over to the civil authorities, have them again turned loose on society, and inside of six months the same good work of Gen. Crook's will have to be repeated. Our advice would be to let the military keep charge of them, and if they undertake to go on the war path, killing women and children, give the soldiers orders to kill ten Indians for every citizen killed by the Indians.

The good work of educating and civilizing the Indians should go on by the Indian Bureau, under the general management of the accomplished head of the interior department, Secretary Teller. He knows just how to succeed with them, and the question could not be in better hands. But the murdering portion of the Indians must be under the military to be properly managed.

## Footprints of the British Lion.

BY JAMES M. SWANK.

The fact may as well be plainly stated that the course which the manufacturers and ruling classes of Great Britain have pursued toward the industries of this country has uniformly been one of industrial enmity and not of industrial rivalry. The distinction is important, because international industrial rivalry upon terms of equality is not necessarily to be condemned, while industrial enmity that would destroy if it could the industries of other countries is war itself, and may be more destructive in its consequences than if carried on with armies of soldiers and fleets of ironclad ships. Great Britain is now and always has been our industrial enemy. The proof of this charge is abundant. It is especially abundant when we inquire into the attitude of Great Britain toward our iron and steel industries. Our young men should know that the industries of this country have not grown to their present magnificent proportions without encountering the persistent, vigorous, and merciless opposition of Great Britain.

## BRITISH EFFORTS TO DESTROY OUR INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIES.

Our colonial history abounds with instances of British restraint upon our infant manufacturing industries. McCulloch, in his *Commercial Dictionary*, admits that it was "a leading principle in the system of colonial policy, adopted as well by England as by the other European nations, to discourage all attempts to manufacture such articles in the colonies as could be provided for them by the mother country." Bancroft, in his *History of the United States of America*, says that "England, in its relations with other states, sought a convenient tariff; in the colonies it prohibited industry." Our iron and steel industries felt the full weight of this policy. In 1773 the House of Commons passed a bill containing the clause, "that none in the plantations should manufacture iron: wares of any kind out of any sows, pigs, or bars whatsoever." The House of Lords added, "that no force going by water, or other works, should be erected in any of the said plantations, for the making, working, or converting of any sows, pigs, or cast iron into bars or rod iron." The opposition of the northern colonies defeated the bill, says Bancroft. "England would not yet forbear the colonies to manufacture a bolt or a nail; but the purpose was not abandoned." In 1780 an act of Parliament was passed which prohibited the further erection in America after the 24th of June that year of any mill, for smelting or rolling iron, or any plant for working with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel. The erection of any such mill, forge, or furnace was declared to be a common nuisance, which every citizen was ordered to abate.

longer was ordered to abate for it. The proclamation of James Hamilton, the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, prohibiting such erection was printed by Benjamin Franklin. This act was enforced down to the Revolution, and as a consequence the manufacture of iron in the colonies was restricted to the production of pig iron and ordinary bar iron, while the production of steel was completely checked. In 1786 Israel Axtell, the Swedish missionary to the Swedish colony on the Delaware, wrote that in Pennsylvania "no one is allowed to make nails."

Concerning the attitude of Great Britain toward the woolen manufacture of the colonies, Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations*, said in 1776: "She prohibits the exportation from one province to another by water, and even the carriage by land, upon horseback or in a cart, of hats, of woollen goods, of the produce of America; a regulation which effectively prevents the establishment of any manufacture of such commodities for distant sale, and confines the industry of her colonies in this way to such coarse and household manufactures as a private family commonly makes for its own use, or for that of some of its neighbors in the same province."

## THE EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY AND THE EMIGRATION OF SKILLED WORKMEN FROM GREAT BRITAIN PROHIBITED.

By various acts of Parliament extending into the present century the exportation from Great Britain to foreign countries of machinery for the manufacture of linen, woolen, silk, and cotton goods, and iron and steel, was prohibited, and severe penalties were also imposed upon any person or persons who should export any skilled workman to go into any foreign country for the purpose, and who should refuse to return after six months' warning had been given to him, forfeited all his rights and privileges as a British subject, even being declared incapable of receiving any legacy devised to him within the kingdom. This policy of prohibiting the exportation of machinery and the emigration of skilled workmen was reaffirmed in 1785, just after our independence had been secured, and apparently for ever. An act passed in that year was entitled "An act to prohibit the exportation to foreign parts of tools and utensils made use of in the iron and steel manufacture of this kingdom; and to prevent the seducing of artificers or workmen, employed in those manufactures, to go into parts beyond the seas." The preamble to this act recited that it was enacted because "the exportation of the several tools and utensils made use of in preparing, working up, and finishing the iron and steel manufactures of this kingdom, or either of them, would enable foreigners to work up such manufactures, and thereby greatly diminish the exportation of the same from this kingdom." It will be remembered that the puddling furnace and the rolling mill had just been perfected at this time in England by Henry Cort. The penalties for violations of this act were very severe. In 1789 the provisions of the various acts which related to skilled workmen were extended to persons who should attempt to seduce colliers to go out of the kingdom.

It was not until the present century was very far advanced that Great Britain repealed the barbarous laws above referred to. In the *London Times* for October 30, 1811, will be found a circumstantial account of the arrest of Hugh Wagstaff, for seducing, on board the American ship *Mount Vernon*, bound to New York, twenty-three boxes containing spinning used in the spinning of cotton. Wagstaff was committed to Lancaster Castle for trial under the act of 21 Geo. III., chapter 37, and the boxes were seized. The *Federalist* of 1811 who objected to our second war with Great Britain, and who had knowledge of such facts as these, was not a very patriotic American citizen. We are not inclined to recall to mind another occurrence of similar character. Samuel C. Lewis, who died at Pittsburgh only a few days ago, was the son of Thomas C. Lewis and the nephew of George Lewis, two Welshmen whose names belong to the history erected for Colonel Isaac Messon, at Plumstead, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1816 and 1817, the first rolling mill in the United States to puddle iron and roll iron bars. To use the exact language of the old man who has just gone to his rest, his father and uncle, who arrived in this country just prior to 1816, and who were skilled workmen, were compelled to "smuggle" their passage across the Atlantic. It is abundant evidence that the British has just gone to his rest, his father and uncle, who arrived in this country just prior to 1816, and who were skilled workmen, were compelled to "smuggle" their passage across the Atlantic. It is abundant evidence that the British

## THE INDUSTRIES OF GREAT BRITAIN BUILT UP BY PROTECTION.

During the long period in the history of the mother country in which she endeavored to repress the development of our manufacturing industries she vigorously protected her own industries by custom duties from foreign competition. The protection which she gave to her iron industry after Cort had perfected for her the puddling furnace and the rolling mill, and the owners of her blast furnaces had generally introduced the use of mineral fuel, is especially noticeable. Prior to this time Great Britain had not made enough iron to supply her own wants; now she could do this. We quote as follows from the *London Times*, for September 22, 1876: "From 1872 till 1878 the duty on foreign bars was £2 10s. 3d. per ton. It rose to £3 4s. 7d. in 1879; from 1878 to 1882 it was £3 10s. 6d.; in two years it had got to £4 17s. 1d.; in 1880 it stood at £4 17s. 1d.; in 1881 it was £5 9s. 10d.; and in the five years ending with 1881 it had been £6 10s. 10d. At this date a distinction was made in the interest of British shipping; for while the duty on iron bars was £6 10s. 10d. if imported in British ships, it was £7 10s. 6d. if imported in foreign. Nor was this all; iron slits, or hammered iron rods and iron drawn down, or hammered, less than three-quarters of an inch square, was made to pay a duty at the rate of £20 per ton; wrought iron, not otherwise enumerated, was taxed with a payment of £50 for every £100 worth of steel, and steel, or manufactures of steel, were similarly taxed with a fifty per cent. duty." When the

British iron and steel industries have been built up under protection, and Britain, with her system of duties for labor, was ready to free trade, the Ministry, preparing in 1825 the bill for its adoption by declaring that "to enable capital to obtain a fair remuneration, labor must be kept down." Now Great Britain insists that this country, which does not try to keep labor down, but tries to lift it up, shall also adopt free trade for the benefit of British capitalists.

## THE UNITED STATES A SLAUGHTER MARKET FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

The practice of Great Britain to make this country a slaughter market for her surplus of her goods and wares, she can not dispose of elsewhere is well known, but it may not be generally known that she inaugurated this policy immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, and with the avowed object of seducing the factories of our manufacturers, so that we might continue to be commercially "if not politically her colonies." "Address of the American Society for the Economization of Domestic Manufactures," published in 1817, says: "In the beginning of the year 1790, when the report of General Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, made by order of the House of Representatives, was published in England, it created such alarm that meetings were called in the manufacturing towns, and Manchester alone, at a single meeting, subscribed 50,000 pounds sterling toward a fund to be vested in foreign goods, and shipped to this country for the purpose of glutting our markets, and blasting the hopes of our manufacturers in the bud." The American market was accordingly flooded with British manufactured products. In the absence of duties, the British manufacturers were greatly depressed by British competition until the occurrence of our second war with the mother country. After its close, Lord Brougham, referring in 1816 to the flooding of America with British goods which had again taken place after the opening of our ports, exultingly proclaimed that "it was well worth while to later a blow upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut of stills in the world, to raise manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural course of things. Eighteen millions' worth of goods, believed to be exported to North America in one year, and a considerable part of this no returns have been received, while still more of it must have been selling at a very scanty profit." In 1854 a Parliamentarian made this charge: "The laboring class in this country, and especially in the iron and coal districts, are very little aware of the extent to which they are indebted for their being employed at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times in order to destroy foreign competition and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets." And this policy of throwing the surplus of British goods upon our markets is in force to-day. English manufacturers of crucible steel have recently taken large orders in this country for their product at prices delivered here, with all charges paid, which yield them a profit of less than they charge their own countrymen and their continental customers. Against a policy so piratical as this American manufacturers certainly need to be protected.

## THE COBDEN CLUB.

If there existed any evidence that Great Britain had changed her policy of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her slaughter market, the recital of the foregoing facts might be open to the criticism that we were being digressing into men's bones. But of are amply justified by the most recent occurrences in drawing the conclusion that Great Britain has not changed her policy of offensive and unfriendly interference with our domestic affairs. In 1880 the Cobden Club sent large quantities of its false free-trade literature into this country, which it caused to be distributed among our people in the hope that thereby it might control the congressional elections of that year in the interest of free trade.

The Cobden Club is an association of British noblemen, manufacturers, and others, organized in 1864, the avowed object of which is interference with the protective policy of other countries, that the introduction and sale therein of British goods may be facilitated. So powerful and so influential is this organization that in 1880 there were on its list of members the name of two British cabinet members of the British parliament, and of the fourteen British cabinet Ministers no fewer than twelve were members of the Club. In August, 1879, Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, the secretary of the Club, and a member of Parliament, came over to this country with the confessed purpose of promoting the relaxation of our protective duties for the benefit of British manufacturers. He traveled extensively throughout the states whose manufactures compete with those of his own country. Soon after his return home we heard through the *London Times* that the Club had established agencies in the cities of New York and Chicago, for the distribution of free-trade documents of various kinds, and a member of Parliament came over to this country with the confessed purpose of promoting the relaxation of our protective duties for the benefit of British manufacturers.

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NEW CROCK, CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead, Tierces and Barrels

For sale by

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Butter Lard and Meat.

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200 do do LARD,

225 Boxes MEAT.

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Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

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A FULL STOCK ON HAND.

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Wholesale Grocers,

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st

to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports

South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine

Station, which is situated on the

River, N. C. will be received until

noon of June 2d, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and information can be had on application to this office.

WM. F. CRAIGHEAD,

U. S. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

## THOS. E. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY,

N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret,

Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection of

all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or

sell lands in either of the above named

counties will consult their own interest

by seeing or corresponding with me. Ad-

dress

THOMAS E. GILMAN,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, N. C.

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N. C. Business Directory for 1883.

SOON TO BE ISSUED.

8TH EDITION—17TH YEAR OF PUBLI-

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Will contain over 6,000 NAMES, and is

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The Business and Professional Men of

every County, City and Village will be re-

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These volumes I had to see will please com-

missioners, and will be ready for sale

about the 1st of July.

THE AUTHOR, STATIONER & CO. MANASSAS,

VA.

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# FORAKER TO THE FORE.

He Will Lead the Republicans of Ohio to Victory in the Fall—A Good Ticket and a Strong Platform For Backers—Senator Sherman President of the Convention—He Declines to Run—The Administration of President Arthur and Gov. Foster Indorsed.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 6.—The ticket nominated to-day is in all respects satisfactory to the Republicans of the state. The dangers which threatened the harmony of the convention were avoided, although at one time it was feared that Senator Sherman would be nominated and that he would be forced to accept. Hundreds of messages were received by friends of the senator, some urging him to accept, while others were of an opposite character. There were very strong efforts made to force the matter, but the premature action of one man ruined whatever plans had been adopted.

When Mr. Sherman was presented to the convention to-day as its permanent president he received an ovation such as is seldom accorded to any man. It was not spasmodic and empty, but thoroughly significant, and represented the sentiment of the people and their high esteem for him as a man and a statesman. The demonstration was undoubtedly gratifying, and yet it was even embarrassing, because Mr. Sherman sought most earnestly to avoid might spring from it.

The programme adopted by those who were engaged in forcing Senator Sherman forward as the candidate for governor was certainly well conceived, and but for the sudden turn of affairs might have proved a success. The plan was to allow nominations to be made, and when the call of counties had commenced and delegations would cast their ballots for Sherman.

But after the name of Judge Foraker had been presented there was a moment's lull in the proceedings, the entire convention waiting, apparently for the presentation of other names. At this critical point Private Dalzell, well known throughout Ohio, and a fat contributor to every newspaper waste basket in the country, sprang from his seat, and gesticulating wildly, declared that the convention had but one duty to perform and if it did that success would be assured. He then moved that Hon. John Sherman be nominated by acclamation. This was sufficient to make things decidedly exciting in every way. There were loud and prolonged cheers and some hissing. Senator Sherman rapped loudly for order, which was soon restored, and then in the most emphatic manner stated that he could not under any circumstances be a candidate, nor could he, he added, accept. To do so he would be compelled to abandon the office the Ohio legislature had placed him in, but that was not all. He could not with honor to himself accept. To do so he would be untrue to himself, but to the Republican party as well.

Order was thus restored. Senator Sherman's manner carried the conviction that he was in earnest. After this little interruption the nomination of Judge Foraker was made by acclamation.

Dalzell knocked the entire work of ex-Speaker Keifer, Congressman Butterworth, and others to smithereens, and caused those gentlemen to look dazed at him.

By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 6.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning with such a crowd of people in the opera house that the delegates secured seats with great difficulty. The committee on credentials reported all delegations in full and no contest. When the name of Senator Sherman as permanent chairman was presented the convention burst into wild enthusiasm and long continued applause. He returned thanks for this honor from the floor of Ohio, and said it was such a consolation as these that had given inspiration to the party since 1855. A world of history is comprised in the past twenty-eight years, at the beginning of which the union was almost a rope of sand, and doctrines were proclaimed which would have disbanded the government. But every step of progress had been the work of the Republican party, and was now part of its work. The speaker reviewed the progress of the party, and said that he believed in the protection of American labor. One question was national, the other state. He spoke of the diversity of opinion on the liquor traffic, some favoring prohibition and others legislative control. The franchise of the constitution did not provide for the tax law of the traffic, for fear they would become responsible for it; but he believed that the taxation was the wisest measure before the people. The Scott law filled the bill and they would stand by it. If the supreme court held it to be non-constitutional he would ask, as have done the people, to change the constitution so they can tax. If the law was in operation one year the Democrats would not dare to oppose it.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a state ticket. Hon. Benjamin Butterworth presented J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati. When J. M. Dwell offered the name of Sherman, the convention again became wild, and could only be quieted by Senator Sherman rapping vigorously for order, which being obtained, he stated that he had not been inebriated to the presence of a large number of delegates, but he would say frankly and firmly that he could not be a candidate—could not surrender his duties in the senate in justice to the people of Ohio and of the country. Aside from this he could not accept the nomination without being a person of disrepute. Judge Foraker was then nominated by acclamation and unanimously. Judge Foraker appeared later and made quite a lengthy speech of thanks, pleading his best efforts to the cause, and outlining the importance of the campaign.

and outlining the importance of the campaign. After the nomination for governor the committee on resolutions reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio in state convention assembled adopt the following declaration of principles:

1. That the Republican party in preserving the life of the nation, in giving freedom and equal rights to all its citizens in the reconstruction of the union, in upholding the national honor, in the generous provisions made for those who have suffered for their country, in keeping the national faith and advancing the national credit, in the speedy payment of the public debt, in the reduction of taxation, in the elevation of the civil service, in the enactment of a sound and wise public measure, which have given the country the best assurances of its purposes for the future.

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"It was a conviction of the representative people of Ohio. In fact it represented public opinion more thoroughly than any convention that ever assembled in the state."

In regard to W. G. Rose, of Cleveland, who was nominated for lieutenant governor, Col. D. G. Grosvenor, a brother of Gen. Grosvenor, said that Mr. Rose was a very popular man. He was mayor of Cleveland during the railroad riots in 1877, and made himself extremely popular by his manly attitude. Col. Grosvenor also said that the Republican state ticket would be elected in Ohio without a doubt. Assistant Secretary John C. New said he did not know Judge Foraker personally, but from what Ohio men had said to him he was sure the nomination was as could have been made.

Many Ohio men were interviewed by the reporter and they all seemed to be pleased with the nomination—National Republican.

and outlining the importance of the campaign. After the nomination for governor the committee on resolutions reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio in state convention assembled adopt the following declaration of principles:

1. That the Republican party in preserving the life of the nation, in giving freedom and equal rights to all its citizens in the reconstruction of the union, in upholding the national honor, in the generous provisions made for those who have suffered for their country, in keeping the national faith and advancing the national credit, in the speedy payment of the public debt, in the reduction of taxation, in the elevation of the civil service, in the enactment of a sound and wise public measure, which have given the country the best assurances of its purposes for the future.



**APE LIGHT**